subsidy on commodities relating to which our product specific subsidy is positive or negative;

(c) if so, the details about the methodology and how it becomes postive or negative;

(d) whether support price is subsidy or not and if so, details thereof and if not reasons therefor;

(e) whether it is a fact that total value of non-specific subsidies during 1986-87 to 1988-98 on an average was Rs. 4,582 crores;

(f) whether it is also a fact that total product specific subsidies was minus Rs. 24,442 crores and if so, the reasons for subsidy being negative; and

(d) how it is calculated that total value of domestic agricultural subsidies were minus Rs. 19860 crores?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (g) The Aggregate Measurement of Support (AMS) is required to be calculated for the base period of 1986-87 to 1988-89, and not on moving average basis. The calculations, along with supporting tables, have been placed in the Parliament House Library.

The AMS is a negotiated concept. The negative figure arises from the fact that in most agricultural commodities our support prices during the base period 1986—88 were lower than the reference international prices.

The product-specific AMS has been calculated to be minus 24,442.2 crore rupees and the non-product-specific AMS 4851.4 crore rupees. These calculationsi have been verified and accepted' by our trading partners in GATT_

Implications of signing world trade treaty on India's National interest

6277. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have, examined the implications affecting India's national interest before signing the World Trade Treaty on 15th April, 1994;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(c) whether there has been any departure from India's own policies laws and regulation followed so far;

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(e) what steps Government had taken to protect national interest during . the prolonged negotiations vis-a-vis the affluent industrialised nations,

(f) what steps Government propose to take in this regard;

(g) to what extent the industialised nations will demand market access from India and to what extent they will give us access us their markets;

(h) what is Government's reaction in this regard; and

(i) how Government propose to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to
(i) Negotiations in the Uruguay Round have been concluded save in the areas of movement of personnel, financial services and (for interested parties) basic telecommunications.

Government participated in the negotiations to seek a balanced result acceptable to all participants.

The Uruguay Round results will establish a rule based multilateral trading system with expanded coverage. This will on the whole be advantageous to us in increesing our exports. These will be increased market access opportunities for Indian goods as a result of lowering of tariffs and the phase out of the Multi Fibre Arrangement. The Services Agreement would also provide export opportunities. The rules governing the multilateral trading system have been strengthened. Though we will be required.to amend pur patents

regime, there are safeguards in the Agreement against the abuse of patent rights by the right holder. We have flexibility to devise our own sui generis system of plant variety protection with provisions for farmers' and researchers' rights. Our development and public welfare policies will not be constrained.

अभ्रक का व्यापार तथा उत्पादन

6278. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय अभ्रक के व्यापार की स्थिति क्या है तथा इसका उत्पादन कितना है ;

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान भारत ने किन-किन देशों को अभ्रक का निर्यात किया है ;

(ग) क्या "मिटको" (एम०आई० टी०सी०ओ०) अभी भी कार्यरत है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके कार्यों से अभ्रक के व्यापार को क्या लाभ है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) वर्ष 1990-91 तथा 1991-92 की अवधि के दौरान निर्यात किये गये अभ्रक (सभी उत्पादों को शामिल करके) का उत्पादन तथा मात्रा एवं मूल्य नीचे दिये जाते हैं:-

वर्ष	उत्पादन मात्रा (एमटी)	निर्यात		
		मात्रा (एमटी)	मूल्य (लाख रु०)	
	कच्चा/स्क्रैप/अपशिष्ट			
1990-91	3806	2639	42596	5131.00
1991-92	3353	1944	34880	5548.00
1992-93	शून्य	शून्य	27741	3834.73

स्रोत : उत्पादन : आई बी एम नागपुर
निर्यात : डीजीसीआई एंड एस कलकत्ता

(ख) भारत से जिन देशों को अभ्रक का निर्यात होता है वे हैं : आस्ट्रेलिया, आस्ट्रिया, बहरीन आई एस, बांगलादेश, बेल्जयम, चिली, चीनी-ताइपेई, चीन जनवादी, गणराज्य, कोलम्बिया, चेकोस्लोवाक, फिनलैंड, फ्रांस, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य, ग्रीस, हांगकांग, इंडोनेशिया, इजरायल, इटली, जापान, कोरिया, जनवादी गणराज्य, कोरिया गणराज्य, साइबेरिया, मलेशिया, नेपाल, नीदरलैंड, न्यूजीलैंड, नार्वे, ओमान, फिलिपीन्स, पोलैंड, कतर, रोमानिया, सऊदीअरब, सिंगापुर, स्पेन, स्वीडन, स्विटजरलैंड, थाईलैंड संयुक्त अरब अमीरात, यु०के०, यू०एस०ए०, सी आई एस देश, यमन गराणज्य, युगोस्लाविया ।

स्रोत : डीजीसीआई एस, कलकत्ता ।

(ग) और (घ) जी, हां । मिटको अभ्रक कतरन के लिये लाभकारी कीमतों के लिये वार्ता कर सकती है क्योंकि उसका सरणीयन इसके मार्फत होता है । यह मूल्यवर्धित उत्पादों के निर्यात को भी बढ़ा रहा है ।